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The Grand Rapids Herald will be brighter and better than ever in its history. It will contain a wide variety of interesting matter.

WEATHER BULLETIN

The signal service issues the following predictions: For lower Michigan—Northwesterly winds and generally fair Friday; fair and slightly warmer Saturday.

FOUR YEARS AGO

Four years ago when the anti-convention excitement was not less exciting than it is now Mr. Blaine emphatically expressed himself. He declined to accept a nomination, and in doing so wrote to William Reid under date of May 17, 1888, saying among other things: "If I should now, by speech or by silence, by commission or omission, permit my name in any event to come before the convention, I should incur the reproach of being uncanonically candid with those who have always been candid with me. I am not willing to remain in a doubtful attitude. I am not willing to be the cause of misleading a single man among the millions who have given me their suffrage and their confidence. I am not willing that even one of my faithful supporters in the past should think me capable of paltering in a double sense with my words. Assuming that the presidential nomination could by any possible chance be offered to me, I could not accept it without leaving in the minds of thousands of these men the impression that I had not been free from indignation, and therefore I could not accept it at all." It will be observed that up to the present writing Mr. Blaine has remained silent. His February letter contains no such explicit declaration.

MINUS BACKBONE

Disappointment sometimes kills a usually sweet disposition. Such is the case with the Democrat and its puny boom for Morse. A few days ago it printed a fulsome article suggesting the name of Judge Morse as a vice presidential candidate, and simultaneously sent out a dispatch to the Associated Press announcing that "L. M. Weston, editor of the Democrat and ex-chairman of the state committee, had proposed the name of Judge Morse to go on the ticket with Cleveland." The dispatch, like the puny boom, got lost in obscurity and naturally enough the Democrat's pride is wounded. Yesterday morning it gave vent to its crushed conceit in a very dirty and a very cowardly fling at the newspapers which had taken up its abortive discovery and shown how ridiculous the suggestion is. No body has presumed to question that Judge Morse is a lawyer, but he is very much anxious to know who he is. As a pithless politician he is known to a large number of his ilk, but he never rendered any distinguished service to the state nor has he been so prominent in party councils as to attract general attention. Had the name of Judge Champlin, Don M. Dickinson or W. R. Bart suggested the Democrat's previousness would have been less humiliating to its democratic readers. Its mush-and-milk policy and its seditious editorials have made the Democrat a laughing stock among its readers, while the workers in the political party, for which it assumes to be an organ, are disgusted with its course. An organ it is in the stages of hopeless decay. There is in its vertebrae no substance by which life and vigor can be inspired.

WILL HE DECLINE?

If Mr. Blaine shall decline to accept a nomination if tendered, his name will be added to the list of great men who at one time in their lives had almost failed to reach the pinnacle of American greatness and political distinction. It is not pleasant to admit that the presidents of the United States have not been eminent for their learning, and yet with but one or two exceptions, notably Jefferson and Garfield, the presidential office has not been graced by highly intellectual men. In the long list of men who have failed to reach the summit of the mountain of statecraft, the names of the average men of the day. From Washington to Harrison the succession has been of men successful in war and politics rather than in the championship of great public measures requiring statesmanship and learning of the first order. Blaine is a man peculiarly gifted and brilliant. His knowledge of men and affairs is second only to his acumen of intellect and resource as a statesman. He is quick in conceiving the general outlines of a policy and bold in putting them into execution. Intellectually a giant he is the master of diplomacy and the peer of the world's greatest civil tactician. Without detracting from the greatness of any one of our great men it is a deserved compliment to say of him that he is the greatest of them all. In spite of this he may pass on and down into history along with Clay, Calhoun, Webster and Douglas as the great men of America who have been disappointed in realizing their highest ambition. At no time since the war has the prospect of republican success in a presidential election been so bright. The democracy is rent by internal dissensions and is without a well-defined issue. The republicans are united and

MRS. UHL IS CHOSEN

President of the St. Cecilia Society Again

AFTER AN EXCITING ELECTION

The Old Management is Sustained and No Hard Feeling Prevailed in Regard to the Final Result.

Matter in the vicinity of the Ladies' Literary club house had a very lively appearance yesterday, and the liveliness increased directly with the square of the time. It was the annual election of the St. Cecilia society. White-winged peace and dove-eyed harmony were there, but they didn't say much. There wasn't anything for them to say. All the talking was done by the different factions. The green and monster was there too. Some of the ladies patted him on the head and were disposed to pet him. For a time it looked as if he would be the most prominent figure at the meeting; but he wasn't. A large number of the active members of the society were present and everybody was as excited as a boy with a new toy cannon. Some of the ladies were wildly in favor of snoring under the old management; others were enthusiastically anxious to see the success of both tickets. But all the women were excited. On that point there was unanimity. After the regular musical program had been carried out, the secretary's annual report was read.

THE YEAR'S PROGRESS

The report gives a resume of the year's work. Five artists' recitals have been given in honor of the women's congress. Beethoven, Schumann, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Schubert and Rubenstein have furnished programs for one or more of the recitals. The success of the society's patron saint, St. Cecilia. There have been two miscellaneous days, one American one Hungarian, one Scandinavian and one devoted to gems from Shakespeare with appropriate settings. A song recital was given by Mrs. Davis and one program was devoted to the distinctly modern composers. There have been two student recitals. A new feature has been the adding of strings. It is hoped to begin the new building at the corner of Third and Grand streets, which marks the tenth anniversary of the society's inception. Besides the sum available it is expected that \$10,000 can be solicited immediately. There are between 300 and 400 members, including admission and their dues will give ample revenues for interest and a goodly sum to apply on the principal. The sale of the Sheldon street property has also brought a good sum. It is the hope of the members to work actively and energetically for the erection of the building.

FOLLOWING THIS WAS THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER

The treasurer's report showed a balance on hand October 1, 1921, of \$89.88. During the year the gross receipts from membership dues, gifts and other sources aggregated \$2,831.75. The running expenses have been \$1,347.64. The balance June 3 should have been \$1,484.11, but out of this sum \$521.28 has been required for excavating lot 135, a payment of \$4,400 on the lot 135 interest on mortgage, and \$5,000 for balance on lot, making a total of \$9,925.58 expended on lot. There has been received for the lot on Sheldon street, \$9,000.00, making the total disbursements and investments \$11,426.86. The balance June 3, 1922, is \$124.51, \$2,056 being received for memberships alone.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT

The president announced that a ballot would be taken for the several officers. For a moment one could have heard a pin drop; the next moment he couldn't have heard a pin drop. After a small fraction of the excitement had died down, the votes were collected. The president, Mrs. Uhl, made a few bright remarks and everybody cheered. A committee of five was appointed to count the ballots and a recess was taken while they were being counted. The friends of both tickets were tolerably hopeful, but neither side was confident and many of the members took advantage of the occasion to do what is vulgarly called "hedging." Everybody was wondering what the result would be, and finally a bright-faced little woman caught sight of some figures on a paper. Then in a basso profundo stage whisper she announced that "Mrs. Uhl has more'n half of 'em." It was true. Mrs. Uhl had a majority of the votes and was re-elected. The other officers elected were: Vice president, Mrs. C. N. Colwell; recording secretary, Mrs. E. H. Carroll; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Andrew Eyer; and Mrs. J. R. Stevens, directors for two years, Mrs. D. B. Shedd and Mrs. W. H. Gay. The vote was close. The recording secretary and treasurer were elected by majorities of three and one respectively. No hard feeling or jealousy was expressed as to the result of the election. The old management has been sustained, and the St. Cecilia society is prepared to enter what will probably be the most prosperous year of its existence.

MRS. UHL REJOICES

EDITOR HERALD:—We desire to say in our own behalf, in regard to Prof. Carroll's report and your editor's commenting thereon, that you err when you say we use the large single carbon lamps for the purpose of saving expense of trimming. The single carbon lamps require trimming just as often as the double carbon lamps, and there is no material difference in the cost of the carbons in either case. But the single carbon lamp is more satisfactory in appearance; the arc is always in the center of the globe, whilst with the double carbon lamp the arc is first on one side and then at the other, and there is an unattractive, when the current is shunted from one carbon to the other, that the light is extinguished, although but for an instant; it is not so pleasant as a continuous carbon. In regard to Prof. Carroll's receding, we will suffice by saying that the receding of making the test was rather premature, made as it was before we have commenced operating fully under the contract, at a time when but five of the six circuits were in operation, and the receding of the carbons necessarily overloaded, on that account. We had not been able sooner to get the other circuit run, and the whole system in operation, on account of the committee on lamps not having determined the locations for the additional low lights, we are crowding the work to completion as fast as possible, and when complete we shall invite inspection and submit to tests of the lights, to be made by competent disinterested experts. We do not recognize any tests or reports of tests, which would be unbecomingly and unbecomingly not pertaining to the test. All we ask and expect is fair and honest treatment. We expect to give the city full measure for all the light we sell them.

THEY WON PRIZES

Oratorical Contest of the High School Lyceum.

About 200 people were present at the third annual oratorical contest of the High School Lyceum, given in the High school last evening. The amateur orators presented an exceedingly fine program, and were assisted by J. Francis Campbell, Prof. Knapp, the violinist, and Miss Glazier. Judge Burlingame, Judge Hagarty and Superintendent of Schools acted as judges. The contest consisted of an oration by Earl R. Stewart, entitled "A Defense of the Church," an oration by W. H. Stuart on "Patriotism," an eulogy on Lafayette by Mathew J. Walsh and an eulogy on Columbus by Peter W. Dykema. After the exercises the judges retired and after a short deliberation Judge Burlingame, in a few well-worded remarks, presented the first prize to W. H. Stewart and the second to Peter Dykema. The prizes are in the form of medals, the first being gold and the second silver.

CITY PRIZE COMMENT

This is a wet season so far, but the sun is accompanying the rain with a heat that gives promise of a great harvest. There is plenty of time yet to make a corn crop. The soil is in great shape to produce corn, potatoes, grass, oats, wheat and fruit. There will be plenty for all.—Press.

AMUSEMENTS

Some of the young men selling tickets for the Schubert concert have already sold twenty or thirty, and are eager to sell more. The program is such an excellent one and the reputation of the Schubert concert is such that the house will be full. The Schuberts have always endeavored to lend their services for the benefit of the public interest. Their voices have filled many halls in the state, and audiences have been universally appreciative of their performance.

THEY TALKED AND TALKED

The improvement board held an important and protracted meeting last night. Fourteen of the nineteen members were present and the board spent two hours in the discussion of matters of vital importance to the city. No definite conclusions were reached, but an elaborate scheme for inducing eastern manufacturers to locate in Grand Rapids received informal approval.

RAILROAD DOCKS SECURED

Toledo, June 3.—The Pennsylvania Railroad company today purchased the docks and wharves on the city, it being its intention to build coal and iron ore docks thereon, the cost of which is estimated, will reach at least \$500,000. The company will make Toledo its central shipping point on the lake, and will compete directly with the Rocking Valley & Ohio Central whose superior shipping facilities have heretofore given it a great advantage over the Pennsylvania.

NOW FOR THE RACE

The Riders Are Assigned for the Relay

BUT A MUDDY TIME IS FEARED

Because of the Long Continued Wetness, Most of the Wheelmen—Sports of the Day.

The present indications are that unless Jupiter Pluvius closes the valve the riders in the relay race, which opens next Monday, will have a hard fight with some of the stickiest mud in Michigan.

Fifty-two men are required to carry the message to Detroit, and all have been selected but two. As yet no riders have been assigned the relay from Webberville to Fowlerville, in the central division.

The first division will be ridden by local riders and their names have already been given to the public. The riders of the other division are as follows:

Twelve miles, Grand Lodge to Lansing, L. H. Hatch and H. M. Verplank, Lansing.

Seven miles, Lansing to Okemos, H. B. Morgan and August Shultz, Lansing.

Eight miles, Okemos to Williamston, Herbert Bradley and Bert Fellows, Williamston.

Six miles, Williamston to Webberville, Lewis A. Burdhan and Mr. Smith, Okemos.

Six miles, Webberville to Fowlerville, not chosen.

Nine miles, Fowlerville to Howell, Charles Salisbury and Frank J. Roth, Okemos.

Ten and one-half miles, Howell to Brighton, Mr. Paddock and F. M. Lansing, Howell.

The relays of the eastern division are as follows:

Eight miles, Brighton to Whitmore Lake, E. S. Braymer of Chicago and T. E. Parmlee of Omaha, Neb.

Five and one-half miles, Whitmore Lake to five miles west of Ann Arbor, W. F. Stieglmaier and Ed Staeber, Ann Arbor.

Five miles, five miles west of Ann Arbor to Ann Arbor, V. C. Crittenden and H. E. Ridley, Ann Arbor.

Eight and one-half miles, Ann Arbor to Ypsilanti, George Mackay and H. D. Osborne, Detroit.

Five miles, Ypsilanti to Detroit, Will Hurlbert and William Schumaker, Detroit.

Eight miles, Detroit to Wayne, W. C. Rands and Howard Putnam, Detroit.

Six miles, Dearborn to four miles west of Detroit, B. J. Graham and James Keenan, Detroit.

Four miles, four miles west of Detroit to the Free Press building, Joseph M. Breiler and Charles Ward, Detroit.

The district of the relay is in good shape, and it is intended to cover the entire distance in about twelve hours, but on account of the condition of the roads it will take much longer.

STATE LEAGUE MEETING

Fine Arrangements Made for Excellent Sport.

The annual meeting of the Michigan division, L. A. W., will be held in Bay City July 4 and 5. A good race program has been arranged. It consists of twelve races and it is probable that some of the best racing talent in the state will attend. Visiting wheelmen will be met at depots and escorted to the headquarters. On the fourth a grand parade will take place and at 2 o'clock the following races will be run at the grounds of the Bay City Country Club:

1. One mile novice.

2. Quarter mile, L. A. W. championship.

3. One mile club race, open to Bay City wheelmen only.

4. Three-mile handicap, open to all.

5. One mile handicap, open to all.

6. One mile, L. A. W. championship.

7. One mile, three-minute class.

8. Five mile, Saginaw Valley championship.

9. One-half mile, club championship, open to Bay City wheelmen.

10. One mile, open to all.

11. One mile tandem, L. A. W. championship.

12. One-half mile velodromes, open to the world.

In the evening a grand lantern parade will be given. The course will be through the principal streets.

On July 5 a run will be held to West Bay City, and in the afternoon the race will conclude with the following program:

1. One mile ordinary.

2. Quarter mile L. A. W. championship.

3. One mile, 2:30 class.

4. Two mile club handicap.

5. One mile, Saginaw valley championship.

6. One mile ordinary, L. A. W. championship.

7. Quarter mile dash, open.

8. Two mile handicap, open.

9. Three mile club championship.

10. Half mile for boys under 14.

11. Two mile L. A. W. championship.

12. One mile consolation race.

In the evening the prize awards will be made, after which all will participate in an excursion over the bay.

IVES TO PLAY IN PARIS

He is Anxious for Schuster to Postpone His Match Until October.

CHICAGO, June 3.—In a few days Frank C. Ives, the champion billiard player of the world, will leave Chicago for Paris. He will remain in the Parisian capital during the summer, having accepted a contract with the manager of the Folies Begeres to play exhibition games during July. He is to receive \$350 a week and expenses. This engagement was entered into prior to his match with Messon. "It is not a bad thing," said the champion, "that I mean to force Schuster to go abroad to play me for the championship. According to usage, the match is to be played within sixty days after the challenge is accepted. I knew that I would be in Paris in July, therefore I named these dates. I have written Schuster asking him if he will consent to a postponement until October. If he is agreeable then the match will be played in Paris. July is no time for a billiard match in Chicago. I don't want to travel. I would rather play in America, but I cannot very well break my Parisian engagement. That is how the matter stands."

STORY OF A BUNCO

How O'Brien Swindled a Guiltless New Yorker

DETAILS OF CLEVER METHODS

Aided by a Confidante He Induced John H. Peck to Risk \$10,000 in His Little Lottery Scheme.

Buncoes O'Brien's escape in France recalls the story of the working of the bunco game which he gave in his testimony at his trial in Albany. O'Brien stands at the head of the bunco men of the United States, and his story of how he got \$10,000 from John H. Peck, of Albany, gives an insight into the working details of his profession. It is a story that the public did not entirely believe the story, and he was convicted and sentenced to Dannemora for ten years for robbery, while he asserted that he was guilty of nothing worse than grand larceny. His theory of defense was that he got \$10,000 from Peck by playing a simple bunco game, and not by force or robbery at all. To prove this he went on the stand, and produced all the implements of the game, he buncoed the judges, as well as the district attorney and the jury. O'Brien's story was that the New York man, who he and Peck were the operators.

ANALYSIS OF HIS MONEY

They had marked Peck as a man who was anxious to make money and had a fair amount to invest. Peck called on O'Brien and introduced himself as a nephew of Erastus Corning, one of the most prominent citizens of Albany and the owner of a good deal of property. Young Corning said that he wanted to buy a house on the highest point of Clinton avenue, in order to get his wife away from the malaria near there. He was willing to sell for \$14,000. He and Corning walked up to the house, and on the way back Corning suggested that they stop in and see the agent for a new lottery company, who was trying to establish an agency in Albany for the sale of the tickets. Corning explained to Peck that the new company would deal much more liberally by its customers than the Louisiana company, and that he thought some money could be made by investing in the lottery, as he had already made some himself. Peck went in with Corning and called on O'Brien, who explained to them that he was the agent of a new lottery which was dealing very liberally with its customers. As one of the state agents with a power to conduct small drawings himself he conducted a few for the benefit of Corning, who bought a \$1 ticket and won a few hundred dollars, which was promptly paid with the exception of a small balance which went over to the next day.

DRAWING THE VICTIM

The lottery was conducted with a pack of forty-eight cards in eight sets, running from one spot to six spots on a card. The investor bought a drawing for \$1. He could draw eight cards, and the spots would amount to something between six and forty-eight. If the spots amounted to six or less, the price of \$25,000. The same prize was given for the maximum draw of forty-eight. The prizes diminished to the immediate numbers, which only entitled the drawer to another chance. O'Brien told Peck that he was a friend of Mr. Corning's nephew and did not mind explaining that it was not the object of the new lottery company to make any money at first, but to encourage people to buy tickets and make their money afterward. That was the reason that he only had a blank in his drawings, and that every other draw entitled the investor to a prize or another draw.

HE EXPLAINED THE CHART

O'Brien had the bunco chart on the table in front of him. It was about as large as the side of a newspaper folded once. There were numbers on it from one to forty-eight, printed in red ink with the amount of the prize which each number entitled the purchaser to printed in black below the number. In one corner of the chart was the number twenty-eight with the inscription under it, not as prominently printed as the amount of the prize under the other numbers, but still quite plain and legible: "You lose all." In the center of the chart was the number twenty-seven. This number was called the grand conditional advertising prize. O'Brien explained that this prize was offered only once in a city, and then to some man of high personal and business standing, who would let the fact that he had won it be known in order to draw attention to the lottery. He said that he had won this prize, and he made an appointment with Corning to call the next day and qualify himself for the grand conditional advertising prize. In the meantime he experimented as an ordinary investor and won \$48, which was paid.

HE WASN'T TO BE TRICKED

Peck then went down town and had a bank give him \$10,000 on his note. He took this back to the house and drew a check, which amounted to twenty-eight hundred dollars, and told Peck that he was going to take it to the bank the next day and would take out \$10,000 and give it to Peck to make him good. Peck felt almost satisfied with this, as he was \$40 in the money that he had already won, and he knew that the promise of a grand conditional advertising prize was good for several \$10,000.

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Peck and Corning started to walk up to Peck's house and Corning left Peck at his house. Then Peck began to think, as he started on the trial.

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O'Brien had the bunco chart on the table in front of him. It was about as large as the side of a newspaper folded once. There were numbers on it from one to forty-eight, printed in red ink with the amount of the prize which each number entitled the purchaser to printed in black below the number. In one corner of the chart was the number twenty-eight with the inscription under it, not as prominently printed as the amount of the prize under the other numbers, but still quite plain and legible: "You lose all." In the center of the chart was the number twenty-seven. This number was called the grand conditional advertising prize. O'Brien explained that this prize was offered only once in a city, and then to some man of high personal and business standing, who would let the fact that he had won it be known in order to draw attention to the lottery. He said that he had won this prize, and he made an appointment with Corning to call the next day and qualify himself for the grand conditional advertising prize. In the meantime he experimented as an ordinary investor and won \$48, which was paid.

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Peck then went down town and had a bank give him \$10,000 on his note. He took this back to the house and drew a check, which amounted to twenty-eight hundred dollars, and told Peck that he was going to take it to the bank the next day and would take out \$10,000 and give it to Peck to make him good. Peck felt almost satisfied with this, as he was \$40 in the money that he had already won, and he knew that the promise of a grand conditional advertising prize was good for several \$10,000.

PECK WASN'T TO BE TRICKED

Peck and Corning started to walk up to Peck's house and Corning left Peck at his house. Then Peck began to think, as he started on the trial.

STORY OF A BUNCO

How O'Brien Swindled a Guiltless New Yorker

DETAILS OF CLEVER METHODS

Aided by a Confidante He Induced John H. Peck to Risk \$10,000 in His Little Lottery Scheme.

Buncoes O'Brien's escape in France recalls the story of the working of the bunco game which he gave in his testimony at his trial in Albany. O'Brien stands at the head of the bunco men of the United States, and his story of how he got \$10,000 from John H. Peck, of Albany, gives an insight into the working details of his profession. It is a story that the public did not entirely believe the story, and he was convicted and sentenced to Dannemora for ten years for robbery, while he asserted that he was guilty of nothing worse than grand larceny. His theory of defense was that he got \$10,000 from Peck by playing a simple bunco game, and not by force or robbery at all. To prove this he went on the stand, and produced all the implements of the game, he buncoed the judges, as well as the district attorney and the jury. O'Brien's story was that the New York man, who he and Peck were the operators.

ANALYSIS OF HIS MONEY

They had marked Peck as a man who was anxious to make money